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FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902.

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JAMES G. BLAINE.

The convention at Chicago yesterday nominated and elected the president of the United States. It was very strange to the mark and unbelievably took the choice of the convention and of the people who sent their delegates to make of the nomination. This convention accomplished what no power or convention has ever done—it took the leading candidate—the man with the best strength from the very first nomination of candidates, and proceeded to nominate him on the fourth ballot. It was not done by any trick of numbering up the forces, as would have been the case had the nomination been made on the first ballot, but by giving his convention ample time to consider, to revise, and to change after the Blaine delegates had acquitted themselves of promises and preliminary obligations. So much for the convention and its manner of work.

Now for the nominate. It is well enough known that Tarr O'KONORAN has believed some of the other candidates would have been nearer to being the ideal president of the United States. It is well enough known that we have criticized his rather stolid policy of Mr. Blaine while he was the proudest of President Garfield's cabinet. Tarr O'KONORAN has a very free way of saying what it thinks and what it chooses, claiming always the right to revise its opinions or gather information. The further information, to begin with, is in his case, the inimitable itself, which this convention has decided, that the people prefer Blaine to any other man. We did not think so three weeks ago. Now they have taken the former position. The support offered to him now is more than ever his warm friend. Such exchanges brought by time.

When great men find themselves in the midst of their greatest responsibilities, they always develop their greatest wisdom. This is distinctly true; and this is what will take Mr. Blaine out of and above the faults we have found in him. This is the hope at least, and our belief. The men who look for an overturning, a new policy, as some of Mr. Blaine's acts in the past, would seem to indicate, will find themselves sadly disappointed, most likely. The extremest man in place and the most reckles man at his charge is always the strongest man to hold a conquered city. Giant conquerors of many lives and great sums of money, yet held to a conservatism as president which astonished those who thought they would have him at their backs to grab rebels underfoot and overrun conquered territory.

Blaine is the chosen of the convention and the choice of the people. Now let us look at his strength in a fair, undoubtless way, as it appears after this grand display at Chicago.

In the first place, he is prime representative of who ever has the most heroic ambitions and the broadest of human heart as a soldier.

He has taken, always for himself, a strong object for criticism, he has been going steadily up, and the highest mark his ambition could get. Two previous congresses have said to him that he had not won, and he has, by his persistent work, said to the country, "My time will come."

Now it has come. The man who has been going toward the White House over since reaching manhood, will arrive there in due time. His most individualistic belief is that his own faith has never faltered. He is one of the men who believe that persistent working toward a definite end will reach that end. In his case it is not dreaming and hoping and gambling on chances that has brought him through, but the most advanced and no retreat. By constant toil he has made himself capable of holding every position assumed. Whether student in Pennsylvania, to tutor in Kentucky, editor in Maine, member of Congress, speaker of the house, senator, secretary of state, or as chairman of the great time which he has lived, nobody has successfully disputed his position. He has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position. Instead of resting in his privacy Mr. Blaine has with the energy of genius, immediately discovered a new field to conquer. In the hard and arduous path of warfare he has accomplished in the brief period of one year as sufficient a success as has ever fallen to his lot in active politics. His political history, the first volume of which is now completed, will do more to make his name memorable than all other acts of his public career. Delegated to private life through no fault of his own, through the calamity of Grant's assassination, Mr. Blaine has shown such courage, such pluck in managing the despatch that would have overwhelmed an ordinary man as to command him to the administration forever as the very embodiment of courage which acknowledged no defeat.

No man is perfect. Mr. Blaine has undoubtedly made mistakes, and he has been severely punished. But here is one reason why the mistakes should be dwelt upon—the "criticisms" of his character. He has shown himself to be independent in spirit, any great party leader could have been. A man whose name remains unimportant by any organization or machine, can not rise up and a popular support will make one of the most enthusiastic supporters of his cause. He is a man of the country in the widest sense. He is at his pleasant home at Augusta, Maine. His Washington home has been, during the winter, within a stone's throw of the White House, upon the west side of the historic Lafayette square.

We have a desire to describe the man we have a personal acquaintance, such data as can be had to get together, and acknowledge which is wide in the country in which he has acted and the nomination has been made, it is tolerably complete, and entirely accurate, as far as it goes.

The faithful human reader is to note, we are not so keen and clear-sighted as a boy, while a voice rings deep, and strong in his palpitating days of an amateur.

Raised from active politics now for over two years, he has dropped into the category of the retired public man relegated to a private life. He has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position.

Instead of resting in his privacy, Mr. Blaine has with the energy of

genius, immediately discovered a new field to conquer.

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JAMES G. BLAINE.

The convention at Chicago yesterday nominated the next president of the United States. It was very straight to the mark and unostentatiously took the choice of the convention and of the people who sent their delegates to make the nomination. This convention accomplished what no previous convention has ever done—it took the leading candidate—the man who had been strongest from the very first nomination of candidates, and proceeded to nominate him on the fourth ballot. It was not done by any trick of ruffing up the forces, as would have seemed to be the case had the nomination been made on the first ballot; but by giving the convention ample time to come to a vote, and to change after the first ballot, what it had acquiesced themselves of promises and preliminary obligations. So much for the nomination and its manner of expression.

Now for the nominator. It is well enough known that the Oregonians have believed that some of the other candidates would have been wiser to be the ideal president of the United States. It is well enough known that we have criticized the other political policy of Mr. Blaine while he was the president of the United States. That Oregonian has a very clear way of saying what it thinks and what it chooses to believe in information. The Oregonian, however, to begin with, is in the position of the fact, which this convention has depicted, that the people prefer Blaine to any other man. We did not think that they were right. They were right. It is plain enough now that they were right.

Great men die themselves in the midst of their greatest responsibilities, they always develop their greatest wisdom. This is especially true; and this is what will take Mr. Blaine out of and above the family we have found in him. This is the hope, at least, and our belief. The man who looks for an adventure, a single policy, in some of Mr. Blaine's acts in the past, would seem to indicate, will find them selves sadly disappointed, most likely. The extretest man it plans and the most resolute man at his charge is always the strongest man to be a conqueror city. Great conquerors are the best of many lives and great sums of money, yet held to a conservatism as president which satisfied those who thought they would never find at their backs to stand ready when and overran conquered territory.

Blaine is the choice of the convention and the choice of the people. Now let us look at his strength in a fair, unbiased way; as it appears years after this grand display of it at Chicago.

In the first place, he is the prime representative of what is possible in this country.

One who has his greatness to harbor can very step upward he has taken. Always a shining object for admiration, he has been growing, and his ambition could rise. Two previous conventions have said to him that his time had not come, and he by his persistent work, said to the country,

"Now it has come." The man who has been going toward the White House over such a long manhood will arrive there in due time. His most infatuated friends believe that his own faith has never faltered. He is one of the men who believe that persistent working toward a definite and well-chosen end. In his case it has been dreams and hoping and gambling on chances that has brought him through, but the most advanced and no retreat. By constant toil he has made himself capable of holding every position assumed. Whether student in Pennsylvania, teacher in Kentucky, editor in Maine, member of congress, speaker of the house, senator, secretary of state, or as historian and writer. Chairman of the republican committee in Maine, he was at the age of 25, has since that time, at the age of 40, become a national leader. Coming to Congress in 1859, he was Mr. Blaine's first act at the outset of his career to make of him a statesman. He has not been able to obtain from Mr. Blaine himself any public denial of such a charge. He does not believe that any one has a right to introduce a religious test in political canvasses. As a speaker he has no superior in effectiveness. He appeals eloquently to the common sense of his audience, and during the Ely Days Porter spoke in the senate, told that body and crowded galleries for whole days of continuous speaking.

Senator Logan now lives in the most unpretending way in rooms on Twelfth street, a mile or more from the capitol, where he can always be found with his taloned and helpful wife when not in his seat on the floor of the senate.

He commands a positive strength through the contrast that is wonderful and furnished,

geographically, precisely what was needed to make the ticket invincible.

He would have been a strong name at the head of the ticket. As that of nominees for vice president is the best that could possibly have been made.

Attorney General Brower has written a letter to Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, in which he says that he has considered the subject of changing from the fee to the new system of compensating United States court officials and the result of his "education" is that the change is imperative.

It is now beginning to be the day of the trial. He appears to be in his early 40's. He is a man who has been a student of law, and a man who has had much harder times to have brought out his powers.

As a teacher for several years fastened his college acquirements, while his subsequent ten years experience as a law editor developed his powers as a clear and ready writer.

Chairman of the republican committee in Maine, he was graduated from the University of Western Pennsylvania in 1847 before he was 18. His college professor was his uncle, John H. Ewing, a man of whom it is said he was a good teacher, but not a great one.

Mr. Blaine is now in his 47th year, having dropped into the slavery where falls the entire public mail related to private life. He has held his own in the public mind as no statesman ever has before without the artificial aid of official position. Instead of resting in the arms of his party, he has won his way to power, in the hard and uplifted path of leadership he has accomplished in the brief period of one year as brilliant a success as has ever fallen to his lot in active politics. His political history, the first volume of which is now completed, will do more to make his name memorable than all other acts of his political career. Religions to private life through no fault of his own, through the calamity of Garfield's assassination, Mr. Blaine has shown such courage, such pluck in subduing the despair that would have overwhelmed an ordinary man as to convince him to the faint-hearted forever as the embodiment of courage which acknowledges no defeat.

No man is perfect. Mr. Blaine has undoubtedly made mistakes, and has been severely punished. But there is no reason why the mistakes should be dwelt upon in the strict induction of his character. He has shown himself to be independent in spirit, any great party leader could have been. A man whom no name, unprincipled by any organization, can touch, can be up to a popular support will make one of the most estimable characters ever known in the history of the world. There is nothing remarkable about Mr. Blaine, except his remarkable personal qualities.

With this explanation, describing and not castigating him, we present James G. Blaine, the next president of the United States. He is under a yoke of the choice of Oregon.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in a commercial and financial editorial, say: "No congress adjoins without arresting the edge of silver, it will not be in the power of man to restore the old condition of things, the restoration of gold, until there has been a general liquidation throughout the country." But it is now clear that without stopping or reducing the silver edge, and probably the senators, if they should gain control of the administration, will not be able to arrest the old condition of things.

Mr. Blaine is a thorough familiar with the growth and progress of his own country as Mr. Blaine. His memory is a marvelous one. He retains without difficulty everything that he reads, and rarely forgets in his historical allusions. It is a matter of great pride with him that the diversity of his history has not as yet had a single fact questioned.

Mr. Blaine comes of a distinguished family. He has behind him an ancestry of cultured and wealthy men. His grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, Pa., was a general of the continental army from 1775 to the end of the war in 1783. The grandfather of Mr. Blaine, James G. Leslie Blaine, for whom he was named, was educated as a lawyer. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature for a number of years, and became a distinguished practical man, having founded the first bank in the state, and made it a success. He also established the first newspaper in the state, the "Carlisle Spy."

James G. Orvis of Dakota, who was formerly a resident of New Hampshire, is suggesting to the people of that state that instead of sending backlings all the way west to the West, they should go to the Pacific coast. He has established a home in California, and is engaged in business there.

James G. Blaine, son of Col. Leslie Blaine, was born in Carlisle, the place where the diplomatic Blaine resided after his return from Europe. Ephraim L. Blaine, the father of this sketch, was a very skillful master-mason. He was the man who left him the legacy of a great trade, in western Pennsylvania. These traits are at present the site of numerous coal and iron mines, and are worth many millions. Although the father of Mr. Blaine did not hold on to these properties until dying, they had acquired themselves of promises and preliminary obligations. So much for the conduct and its manner of expression.

Now for the nominator. It is well enough known that the Oregonians have believed that some of the other candidates would have been wiser to be the ideal president of the United States. It is well enough known that we have criticized the other political policy of Mr. Blaine while he was the president of the United States. That Oregonian has a very clear way of saying what it thinks and what it chooses to believe in information. The Oregonian, however, to begin with, is in the position of the fact, which this convention has depicted, that the people prefer Blaine to any other man. We did not think that they were right. They were right.

The following persons have been appointed to the authority mentioned in the above advertisement:

JOHN M. JOSEPH, JOHN C. COOPER,

JOHN C. COOPER, JOHN C. COOPER



